

Blanket Tax Rate On Realty Will Be Asked of Assembly

Mayor's Committee to Open
the Fight for New
System in State

Hirsch Explains Plan

Heavy Assessments on Per-
sonal Property Is the
Method Suggested

The Mayor's Committee on Taxation, of which Nathan Hirsch is chairman, and which William R. Hearst was appointed the Advisory Council of the City of New York, is expected to present to the Assembly a bill for a blanket tax rate on realty. The committee is expected to propose a tax rate of 2 per cent on real estate, and a tax rate of 1 per cent on personal property. The committee is expected to propose a tax rate of 1 per cent on real estate, and a tax rate of 1 per cent on personal property. The committee is expected to propose a tax rate of 1 per cent on real estate, and a tax rate of 1 per cent on personal property.

The Real Estate Board roughly estimates that the value of the personal property in this state exceeds the value of realty in a ratio of eight to one. In other words, as against the \$100,000,000 of real estate in this state, the local real estate dealers think that there must be \$800,000,000 in personal property—intangibles, like stock, bonds, money on hand in banks, institutions, and various evidences of wealth, more in evidence in New York City, perhaps, than anywhere else in the nation.

Plan Publicity Campaign

The Mayor's Committee on Taxation, according to Chairman Hirsch, is about to begin a campaign of publicity and public hearings. On the publicity side, a statement issued yesterday by the Advisory Council of the Real Estate Board indicates that was made of a New York City Tax Reform Association and other single taxpayers.

A statement by the Advisory Council there is this slap at their opponents: "New sources of revenue have been sought for many years. Some have been added, but to no time, usually to the detriment of the city. Under the new tax law, the influence of the tax reformers, practically every source of revenue has been proved to be inoperative. The law which in the end has placed the tax burden upon real estate."

In announcing the plans of the coming year, Mr. Hirsch said the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and members of the Board of Estimates and Appropriations, expected to attend the conferences.

Calls Situation Serious

"Every one concedes that the New York City real estate situation has become serious enough from the standpoint of overtaxation to warrant effective measures of relief at the hands of the new state Legislature," he said. "The only way in which such relief can be obtained is by the presentation of a solid front as Albany through a delegation representing the city administration, the real estate organizations and the citizens at large. New York City has received scant consideration at the hands of the state Legislature within recent years. The particular aim of this public hearing is to provide an opportunity for a round table discussion of the real estate situation, for qualified people an opportunity to present their ideas, and one having obtained the best informed opinion possible, to work out a solution in the form of one or more bills which will have the solid backing of the city. All those who desire to be heard at the hearing will please communicate immediately with J. P. Romaine, secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, Room 823, Municipal Building."

The Real Estate Board, in its sur-

vey of the situation, makes this comment: "All should be taxed. There is nothing sacred about any form of property. New York City property owners have one idea in mind, a fixed tax rate on real estate, and that rate must not exceed 2 per cent per annum. If more income is needed for the support of the government that is not their affair. Other forms of wealth are available for taxation. There are 150,000 real estate owners in Greater New York. They are practically a unit in their demand for a fixed tax rate, and that other forms of wealth should bear a fair share of the burden of government. The arguments of paid experts and of organizations interested in protecting personal property do not interest them."

"The failure of a fixed tax rate in one state does not prove anything so far as New York is concerned. The bald statement that there cannot be a general property tax because such a tax has not worked well under existing conditions than those that prevail here does not prove anything."

One of the chief difficulties in any plan to collect any considerable amount of money through a general property tax (a tax on personal property) lies in the fact that taxation of personal property is not on a uniform basis among the states.

Could Dodge Payments

If New York State, and particularly New York City, begins the taxation of shares of corporations at one-quarter of 1 per cent, for instance, all of the great financial institutions will be faced with the temptation of organizing a holding company either in New Jersey or Connecticut, so that when tax day comes around they might transfer the bulk of their shares to out-of-state companies. New Jersey is the so-called "home of corporations," because the tax laws of that state bear less heavily on corporations than the laws of some other states. The same is true of West Virginia.

Douglas Fairbanks Divorced; His Wife Wins Son's Custody

Moving Picture Actor Puts in No Defence, Though Denying All Charges

Sitting in chambers at New Rochelle, Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young yesterday signed an interlocutory decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Beth S. Fairbanks, wife of Douglas Fairbanks, the motion picture actor.

The decree gives Mrs. Fairbanks custody of their son, Douglas, Jr., eight years old, and, although no alimony is named in the judgment, it is understood that Fairbanks has agreed to make his wife a substantial allowance.

Henry Mahstedt, of New Rochelle, counsel for Mrs. Fairbanks, filed the papers in the case in the Westchester County Clerk's office yesterday and the decree is operative immediately. Mrs. Fairbanks is with her son at the home of her sister, in New Rochelle, where she declined last night to make any statement. Fairbanks is said to be in California.

Though Fairbanks denied his wife's charges, he made no answer in court. The correspondence was not read in the proceedings, but was designated as an "unknown woman."

The testimony against Fairbanks was given by William Clifton Crawford, an actor, and John Emerson, a motion picture director. Crawford said he met Fairbanks at the Lambs' Club on January 3, 1918, and the defendant invited him to attend a party of "beautiful girls." Emerson told of an alleged confession of an escapee with a woman in New York which, he said, Fairbanks made to him while they were at Hollywood.

Mrs. Fairbanks, in her petition, stated that Fairbanks made more than \$100,000 a week in his various enterprises. The couple were married on July 7, 1907. Mrs. Fairbanks is the daughter of Daniel N. Sully, of Watch Hill, R. I.

Former Coach Now Major

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—Captain Frank Cavanaugh, of Battery E, 102d Field Artillery, formerly coach of Dartmouth College football eleven, has been promoted to the rank of major, according to information received here from France. He was seriously wounded in action on October 27.

U.S. Had 750 Planes On Fighting Fronts When Battles Ended

American Machines Were
One-third of All in
Use by Allies

Production Speeding

5,603 Aircraft Motors Were
Turned Out Here During
Month of October

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Now that the fighting is over and the seal on the lips of army and navy officers, as well as civilian attaches, has been removed, some interesting facts are coming out that begin to reveal America's aeronautical contribution to the war in a new perspective.

A dispatch from the front the other day said that when the last shot was

fired the United States had 740 machines at the front. As no comparative figures were given, this meant little to the public, and alongside the 50,000 machines that superheated publicity talked about a year ago it seemed small.

Good Showing Made

The significance of 740 American machines at the front is that the total number of French, British and Italian machines in service when hostilities ceased was 2,500. After four years the combined efforts of the three Allies had not been able to keep in action more than 2,500 machines. Despite all of its troubles, failures, investigations, reorganizations and criticism the American aircraft effort had succeeded in little more than a year in getting to the front about one-third as many machines as the rest of the Allies had in four years.

Behind these 740 machines was a stream of fighting aircraft of the second and third lines and the bases in America totalling about 3,000 machines. And both the numbers at the front and the feeding stream were rapidly growing.

In October American factories turned out 5,603 aircraft motors, of which 3,870 were of the Liberty type. The schedule for January was for 8,000. The planes were coming on rapidly, too. The production of fighting planes was about 300 a week when the war came, and was aimed at 4,000 a week by next April.

Had the war lasted another year, authorities say that in military aeronautics America would have been doing something at the front which would have surpassed by far all that the rest of the Allies were doing, even if the dream of 50,000 planes in the air at once was never approximated.

Reporter Sneers at America and Starts Another Spy Hunt

Emil Zimmermann, After
His Arrest, Admits He
Sent News Abroad

Because of his expressed contempt for Americans and things American, Emil Zimmermann, of 541 West 124th Street, a reporter on "The Wall Street Journal," was taken in custody by operatives of the Customs Intelligence Service and ordered detained in the Raymond Street Jail by Perry M. Armstrong, chief examiner of the Enemy Alien Bureau, as a dangerous enemy alien.

While it is probable that Zimmermann will be interned, the Federal authorities have not abandoned their investigation of his activities. He came to the United States first in 1907, and was engaged in the cotton business in Texas. He made frequent trips to Germany, and was in that country when the war started. According to Federal

officials, he was sent to this country on a special mission by the German Foreign Office, arriving a week after hostilities began.

Had Large Bank Accounts

He declined to explain his actions during the first two years of the war, except to say: "I just sat around and read the newspapers." Nor would he make any statement on large accounts he had with the Deutsche Bank and the Transatlantic Trust Company, both of which have been taken over by Alien Property Custodian Palmer, and several of their former officials interned.

Federal agents learned that during 1915 and 1916 he maintained an expensive apartment in Seventy-second Street and had desk room in an office in Nassau Street, where he received mail from Europe under many names.

Armed with the credentials obtained as a newspaperman, Zimmermann was able to enter zones barred to enemy aliens. He failed to register as an enemy alien after the United States entered the war, and has frequented the waterfront zones.

Bank Books Destroyed

When the government agents visited his apartment rooms were in disorder and he acknowledged to Mr. Armstrong that he had destroyed his bank books. During the interrogation Zimmermann said that he had been in communication with Germany since the outbreak of the war and had sent messages across with the crews of neutral vessels.

Shipping Tied Up At Buenos Ayres

Labor Unions Believed to Play
Into Hands of German
Agents

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 31 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The building and repair of vessels of the Allied nations in this port has been almost stopped by a labor union boycott on Brazilian pine. As this was the only lumber on the local market the boycott on its use halted all woodwork on ships.

The boycott is believed by shipping agents here to have been evolved by Germans and Spaniards in Buenos Ayres partly as a hindrance to Allied shipping. It has been alleged for a year or more that German funds and German ingenuity were behind the labor organizations here, which are directed by Spaniards.

A few months ago nearly a dozen Allied vessels were damaged in collisions while being taken down the river by licensed pilots of Austrian and Greek birth. The collisions occurred in broad daylight and seemed so obviously premeditated that ship agents charged they were deliberately brought about in the interests of the Germans. A government investigation was started, but no report was ever made public.

Labor organizations delayed repair work on them, so that two of the vessels are still here with no hope of their being seaworthy for two or three months more. Now all classes of ship laborers are forbidden by their unions

to do any work on a ship on which Brazilian pine has been used. The reason given is that all or most of the Brazilian pine used in this city is imported by one English firm which has been boycotted by the labor unions for several months.

Hundreds of Miners Returning to Work

Anthracite Output, Which
Fell Off in October, Ex-
pected To Be Normal

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 1.—Anthracite mining, which has been lagging ever since influenza swept over the region, is about to be resumed on a larger scale than before the epidemic. Hundreds of miners who, attracted by the higher wages in munitions plants, left the mines are now returning.

The increase of \$1 a day in wages recently granted miners is another reason for the return of the men. Their number will be augmented by thousands of young miners to be released from the military camps.

In the Minersville district several collieries have announced that they again have their full complement of workers. It is expected that production of anthracite, which coal company officials say fell off more than a million tons in October, will soon become normal.

Attention is Directed to the Illustrated Advertisement in The N. Y. Times
Rotogravure Section of WOMEN'S XMAS GIFT HANDKERCHIEFS.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Sale of the Season's Most Fashionable Women's
COATS and WRAP-COATS
of DAY TIME and EVENING WEAR

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Plain & Fur Coats

Regularly 69.00 to 79.50

58.00

An assortment of styles in English and American velour and silvertone.

Fur-Trimmed Coats

Regularly 79.50 to 110.00

68.00

Made of velour, silvertone and bolivia, in a diversity of smart styles.

Coats & Wrap-Coats

Regularly 95.00 to 125.00

88.00

Fur-trimmed velveteen coats, fur-trimmed velour wrap-coats, plain duvetyne and velour coats.

Velvet & Cloth Wraps

Regularly 110.00 to 135.00

98.00

Wrap-coats of velvet, coats of duvetyne, velour, fur-trimmed coats of black satin. Evening wraps of chiffon velvet.

Evening & Day Wraps

Regularly 135.00 to 175.00

118.00

Brocade velvet, chiffon velvet, duvetyne, English velour and broadtail cloth.

Fur-Trim'd Dolmans

Regularly \$145 to \$185

138.00

In broadtail cloth and luxurious cloth fabrics combined with rich furs

New Modes in Women's
DUVETYN SUITS
125.00 to 350.00

Featuring plain types to be worn with separate furs, three-piece models and fur trimmed styles. Included is the new straightline coat in "pencil" silhouette.

A Collection of Three Hundred
TAILORED SUITS
From Regular Stock

Women's Tailored Suits
Formerly 45.00 to 55.00

32.00
Fashioned of wool velour, oxford, tricot-velour, oxford stripes and silvertone. Plain tailored and belted models.

Women's Fur Trim'd Suits
Formerly 69.50 to 89.50

55.00
Strictly tail-red or fur trimmed models with smart collar and reverse treatments of nutria, opossum, Hudson Seal. In velveteen, silvertone, velour, duvet de laine.

A Magnificent Ensemble of
DINNER FROCKS
& EVENING GOWNS

Exclusive style-motifs, distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co., chic, simple frocks of Taffeta, chiffon and satin with skein silk, steel bead and bugle bead treatment. Sumptuous evening gowns of richly encrusted metallic silks, gold and silver brocades. And BLACK EVENING GOWNS in velveteen, chiffon velvet, all-over jet and paillette motifs.

Imported Handmade
FRENCH BLOUSES
9.75 to 59.50

The usual exclusive types and treatments sponsored by this shop in white batiste, handkerchief linen and voile. Featured are surplice collars, tucked fronts, high necks, scallop edges, cross frills, double frills, one-side frills, not frills, slip-overs, and fluting.

A Collection of
Hostess Tea Gowns
Very Specially Priced at

\$155 \$175 \$225

Distinctive Bonwit Teller & Co. creations of unusual design, coloring and fabric.

Sale of 100 Odd
Negligees 28.50
Formerly 45.00 to 65.00

Exceptional Values Monday
FUR COATS of DISTINCTION

At Very Special Prices

Leopard Cat-Coats

85.00 125.00

Very attractive trotteur models, of finely marked pelts. Shawl collar and cuffs.

Taupe Nutria Coats

145.00 175.00

Chic, jaunty walking coats with full, loose cape-like backs. Large shawl collars.

Hudson Seal Coats

175.00 225.00

Loose back, 30 inch long models (dyed muskrat), shawl collar and cuffs, self girdle.

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats

245.00 275.00

45 inch long, very full models of choice dyed muskrat pelts. Natural skunk collar and cuffs.

Natural Squirrel Coats

295.00 350.00

A diversity of smart types made from selected blue pelts.

Neckpieces

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

12.50 10.50

Muffs

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

10.50 10.50

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

At Reduced Prices Monday

SALE of WOMEN'S GLOVES

Washable Kid Gloves . Regularly 1.75 1.50

One clasp gloves in putty, gray, ivory, tan, white.

Mocha Gloves Regularly 3.00 2.50

One clasp P. X. M. sewn or pique sewn with spear backs.

Slip-on Kid Gloves Special at 2.00

Biarriz white kid gloves, pique sewn.

Reduced Prices for

Monday & Tuesday Only

HAND-EMBROIDERED

SPANISH LINGERIE

4.95 6.95

Formerly 7.00 Formerly 11.00

Exquisitely sheer and fine batistes daintily embroidered and lace trimmed.

Glove Silk Vests Reduced to 1.95

Regulation shoulder vests or bodice styles with straps, in white or pink.

Glove Silk Knickers Reduced to 1.95

Well shaped reinforced knickers of pure glove silk. White, black and pink.

BLACK SILK HOSIERY
Open Work and Lace Insets
3.95 4.50 8.50

BLACK SILK HOSIERY
Plain or Novelty Open Work Clox
2.25 2.50 3.50
3 Pairs 6.65 3 Pairs 7.45 3 Pairs 10.35

SUPERFINE SILK HOSE
1.95
Three Pairs 5.75

In black, white, cordovan, brown, mahogany, gray, navy, gold, silver. Reinforced garter welt and soles.

MEDIUMWEIGHT SILK HOSE
Six Pairs 8.75 1.50

Durable pure silk hose, mercerized lisle garter tops and soles. Black, white and all leading shades.